

REMARKS

Claims 1-33 are pending in the present application. By this Response, claims 1, 11 and 21 are amended to recite "the window manager proxy is a communication channel between the native UNIX applications and the Java desktop." This feature is supported on page 8, lines 10-32 of the current specification. No new matter is added as a result of the above amendments. Reconsideration of the claims in view of the following Remarks is respectfully requested.

I. Telephone Interview Summary, April 26, 2004

In response to a telephone interview conducted on April 26, 2004, the Examiner recommended amendments to claims 1, 11 and 21 to clarify the relationship between the window manager proxy and the Java desktop. The Examiner indicated that claims 1, 11 and 21 would be allowable if suggested amendments are made. By this Response, claims 1, 11 and 21 are amended to recite "wherein the window manager proxy is a communication channel between the native UNIX applications and the Java desktop."

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 11 and 21 are now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 11 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). At least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1, 11 and 21, respectively, claims 2-10, 12-20 and 22-30 are also in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2-10, 12-20 and 22-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

II. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), Alleged Obviousness, Claims 31-33

The Office Action rejects claims 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly anticipated by the Applicants Admitted Prior Art ("Applicant, Specification, pages 1-4) further in view of McGarvey (U.S. Patent No. 5,926,631). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As to claims 1, 11, 21 and 31-33, the Office Action states:

As per independent claim 1, the Applicant discloses a method in a computer system, said method comprising the steps of:

- a. executing a UNIX-based operating system within said computer system (figure 2, element 202);
- b. executing a Java desktop within said UNIX-based operating system (figure 3, element 304);
- c. executing a window manager proxy within said UNIX-based operating system (figure 2, element 206);

The Applicant does not disclose:

- d. graphically presenting native Java applications within said computer system utilizing a graphical user interface;
- e. and graphically presenting native UNIX applications within said computer system utilizing said graphical user interface, wherein Java applications and UNIX applications are presented by said computer system utilizing the same graphical user interface.

McGarvey teaches to graphically present native Java applications within said computer system utilizing a graphical user interface (column 4, lines 36-38); and to graphically present native UNIX applications within lines 55-60), wherein Java applications and UNIX applications are presented by said computer system utilizing the same graphical user interface (column 10, lines 46-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of the Applicant with the teachings of McGarvey to include a method to graphically present native Java applications within said computer system utilizing a graphical user interface; and to graphically present native UNIX applications within said computer system utilizing said graphical user interface, wherein Java applications and UNIX applications are presented by said computer system utilizing the same graphical user interface with the motivation to allow the user the flexibility and efficiency of running both java applications and native applications on the same graphical user interface (McGarvey, column 4, lines 55-60).

Claims 11, 21, 31-33 are individually similar in scope to claims 1, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Office Action dated December 23, 2003, pages 2-4.

Independent claim 31, which is representative of independent claims 32-33 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, recites:

31. A method in a computer system, said method comprising the steps of:
graphically presenting native Java applications within said computer system utilizing a graphical user interface; and
graphically presenting native UNIX applications within said computer

system utilizing said graphical user interface, wherein Java applications and UNIX applications are presented by said computer system utilizing the same graphical user interface. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that neither the alleged admitted prior art nor McGarvey teaches or suggests the features emphasized above. The Office Action alleges that McGarvey teaches these features at column 10, lines 46-50, which reads as follows:

Once the Java desktop application is running, the environment presented to the user may be indistinguishable from that of a network computer. However, the user can still access personal computer functions, for example, by running Windows programs concurrently with the emulator.

In the above section, McGarvey teaches a network computer emulator, which runs Java desktop applications, allows a user to concurrently run Windows programs. The Office Action interprets the native Windows desktop applications as the native UNIX applications. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in McGarvey of graphically presenting the Java applications and the UNIX applications utilizing the same graphical user interface.

At column 9, line 61 to column 10, line 6, McGarvey teaches that the Windows program can concurrently run with the network computer emulator using local code and data without requiring Winframe or other remote application servers. McGarvey also teaches that the user may continue to use existing Windows desktop applications for personal computer intensive functions. However, as more and more functions are delivered via the network computer emulator environment, the user may have less need to maintain a Windows desktop, and the system administrator may have smaller requirements to maintain applications residing on the user machine.

Thus, the network computer emulator eventually becomes a replacement of Windows desktop applications. As more and more applications are available in the network computer emulator environment, there is less and less need to maintain the Windows desktop in a user machine. Therefore, based on McGarvey's teaching, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify McGarvey's teaching to reach the presently claimed invention, because McGarvey teaches replacing the Windows desktop with the emulator environment that runs Java desktop applications,

as opposed to graphically presenting the native Windows desktop and the Java applications utilizing the same graphical user interface.

To the contrary, McGarvey teaches away from the presently claimed invention, in that McGarvey teaches the network computer emulator has significant advantages over Windows desktop applications. For example, at column 10, lines 7-29, McGarvey teaches that, using a Windows browser, a user has to install and maintain the user preferences and data on the local hard disk, such that customization and data generally is local to the machine. A user may not obtain the 'same preferences and data on any other machine. However, using the network computer emulator, a user may access preferences and data since they are not stored on the local hard disk.

Given the above teaching of McGarvey, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been led to modify McGarvey's teaching to reach the presently claimed invention, since the alleged flexibility and efficiency benefits of graphically presenting the native Windows applications and Java applications will not be realized by the user. In contrast, the user is still required to access the local hard disk in order to perform customization of user preferences and data. Therefore, the alleged motivation of graphically presenting the native UNIX applications and the Java applications is overcome.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that neither the allegedly admitted prior art nor McGarvey, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the features of independent claims 31-33. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

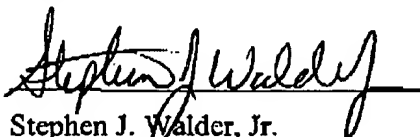
III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the alleged admitted prior art of the Applicants and McGarvey, and is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE:

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